(b) The targets fixed *vis-a-vis* the actual generation of nuclear power for the last three years is given below:

Year	Target Fixed (MUs)	Actual Generation (MUs)
1996-97	7,570	9,068
1997-98	8,515	9,618
1998-99	9,795	11,174

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Supply of uranium to nuclear power stations

321. SHRI PRAFULL GORADIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many uranium reactors are functioning in the country;

(b) how much uranium is required annually by them;

(c) how much uranium the Uranium Corporation of India is able to supply them and what is the shortfall;

(d) whether it is because of the shortfall of uranium that the optimum generation of electricity has not been achieved; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to increase the supply of uranium to nuclear power stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND PENSIONER'S WELFARE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE. (SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE): (a) At present, ten nuclear power reactors are operating in the country.

(b) The present annual uranium requirement of the operating nuclear power plants is around 250 tonnes for eight reactors operating based on Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) technology. Two reactors operating based on Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) technology utilises imported enriched uranium.

(c) UCIL is able to supply the required quantity of natural uranium.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Anti-India Campaign by Terrorists Gathered in Pakistan

†322. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of terrorists have gathered in Pakistan recently and launched an anti-India campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Governemnt in this regard; if no action has been taken, the reasosn therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (c) At a congregation from 2-5 November in Muridke, Pakistan, the Pakistani terrorist organisation, Lashkar-e-Tayyeba (LeT) held out open threats against India and indulged in vicious and communal anti-India propaganda. Government lodged an official protest about the threats held out by the LeT with the Government of Pakistan. It was conveyed to Pakistan that there had been no reports of any action having been taken by Pakistani authorities agaisnt the LeT for such blatant terrorist threats, or even a statement condemning it. As such, this was yet another manifestation of Pakistan's support to and instigation of international terrorism. Government also reiterated their call to the Government of Pakistan to abandon its irresponsible support of cross-border terrorism. Government remain committed to taking all steps necessary to preserve the security and territorial integrity of the country.

Outcome of CHOGM Summit

323. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many countries participated at the Summit of Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM) held recently in Durban indicating the role of India at this Summit;

(b) whether any specific recommendations were made by CHOGM with regard to (i) measures to be taken against States that harbour and train terrorists; and (ii) economic issues for increased international cooperation to support democracies in achieving benefits for the people, etc; and

(c) what are the salient features of other resolutions adopted and discussion held together with their outcome?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) 52 countries participated in the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in Durban from 12-15 November 1999. 47 countries were represented by Heads of State or Prime Ministers. India played a leading role in the discussions on the political and economic issues on the agenda as well as in the drafting of the Durban Communique and the Fancourt Declaration issued at the conclusion of the meeting.